NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1871:

# THE FOREST FIRES

THE DEVASTATED DISTRICTS.

EXTENT OF THE FIRES-THE LOSSES. The map printed herewith shows the districts that have suffered the most severely from the forest free. It must not be understood, however, that all the frejoid distinguished by the dark shading has been burned over, but the fire have occurred at places not widely separated throughout the sections of country so designated. To give accurate boundaries of the tracts actually rayaged would require a map upon a very large scale; for, while in some places the flames have moved a swattle of destruction ten or twenty miles wide by a handred long, in others the area burned has been but a few square miles, including perhaps a village with the adjacent forests. In many places not indicated on the map fires of small magnitude are reported. The map gives a knowledge of the location of the larger towns that were coned, and an appropriate idea of the vastness of the

recon ravaged. The most striking fact about these great fires is the applicant spontaneity with which they burst forth in a handred widely separated places at the same time. If a band of incendiaries, scattered over two States, had lighted the fires by preconcerted arrangement, the result would not have been widely different from the actual fact. There are reports of villages ablaze all along the Huron shore, from the St. Saginaw Bay. The east and west shores of the Bay have alike been devastated; conflugrations are reported in the Saginaw Valley, at various points along the Detroit and Grand Haven Railroad, and even as far south as the Central Road; while on the western shore of Michigan, from Grand Traverse Bay to South Haven, over 200 miles, the destruction has been great. It was on this coast, about 20 miles south of Grand Haven, that the prosperous town of Holland stood, which was entirely consumed. Further north, Manistee, a lumber town, was in great part destroyed, and Glen Haven, on Grand Traverse Eav, was wholly burned.

Across the Lake, in Wisconsin, both shores of Green

Bay were ravaged, and the fire swept along the whole length of the Door Peninsula. Fires are also reported in the Counties of Fond du Lac, Mani-towoe, Sheboygan, Dodge, Marathon, and Winne-There is no information to show how of the uninhabited country in the northern part of the Lower Michigan Pealusula has been swept, or how far into the wild region north and west of Green Bay the fire has pructrated. Some exargerated accounts represent Michigan as burned from lake to lake, but these are manifestly based upon the number of fires reperiod at many different points, which to one not knowing the frequency of forest fires in dry seasons in the rth-West would give the impression that the whole country for hundreds of miles was in flames.

The character of the country desolated in Michigan and Wisconsin is quite similar. Vast forests of pines and hembooks, with occasional groves of beeches and maples cover the land. It is a gloomy wilderness, whose monotonous loneliness is relieved by an occasional manufacturing village on the shore, at the mouth of a stream, or a camp of lumbermen in the interior. The villages are created by establishing extensive mills for staving the logs that are floated down the streams, and shipping the lumber or working into tubs, palls, barrels, chairs, bedand a variety of other articles. There are few farms. The climate is bleak and the soil generally thin and sandy. On the Door peninsula, in Wisconsin, however, there is considerable good land cleared and devoted to wheat culture; and it is here that the principal destruction of farm-houses and crops has taken place. In some parts of interior Michigan and in the ountry around Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, damage to farmers is also reported. The lumb ring villages along the take and boy coasts and on the rivers are soldom surrounded by clearings. The forests, from which only the large trees have been removed, are in immediate proximity to the houses, and this made the destruction of these places certain when the woods took fire.

The villages reported as burned in Michigan, are Birch Creek, Little River, Center Harbor, Sand Beach, White Rock, Forestville, Cato Verona, Huron City, Port Austin, and half of Port Hope, all on the Lake Huron Shore; Helland, Grand Junction, part of Manistee, and Glen Haven, on the Lake Michigan shore.

In Wisconsin, the villages of Peshtego, Upper Bush, Lower Bush, Williamsonville, Rosiere, Minnekawnee, and part of Marrinette, on the west shore of Green Bay, were destroyed, and on the east shore of the bay, Little Sturgen, Franken, Scoville, and Casco perished. The eamps of the workmen on the railroad constructing north from Fort Howard were consumed, and so were

many lumber camps. The loss of life by these calamities cannot yet be ascertained. In Peahtego over 160 persons were burned or bowned, and 150 were seriously injured. In the neighboring lumber districts over 200 dead bodies have already been recovered. It is believed that 800 persons perished in the Green Bay region, and the victims in Michigan will swell the total number of the lost to nearly a thousand. The condition of the survivors in the burned districts is pitiful. Many are far away from towns or railroads, and they cannot be promptly reached and relieved like the sufferers by the Chicago calamity. Prompt measures for their relief ought to be taken by the benevolent throughout the country. Their needs are pressing, the Winter is approaching, and navigation on the lakes, which gives the only ready access to them, will

At last accounts rain had fallen in the burning districts, the wind had subsided, and fears of the further spread of the flames had abated.

# THE WISCONSIN FIRES.

THE CONFLAGRATIONS EXTINGUISHED BY THE RECENT RAINS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18 .- The Relief Commattee for Northern Wisconsin have decided to send two men into every county devastated by fire, to ascertain the exact amount and kind of supplies needed during the coming Winter, and the nearest point to which supplies may be sent. The recent rains have stopped the confis-

THE DESTITUTION WIDESPREAD, AND THE DAM-AGE INCALCULABLE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- Judge Barron, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, returned to-day from a visit to his bone in Wisconsin. He says the published reports of the widespread destitution and suffering in that remen caused by the terrible fires are in no respect exaggerated, and that, indeed, no accounts can give an ade-quate idea of the frightful extent of the calamity. The loss to the lumbering interest, in destruction of mills, Mc., is immense-but not, however, irreparable, as the Pine forests are still generally left standing, though stripped by fire of their lighter branches and foliage.

The Secretary of War has authorized Gen. Sheridan to afford such relief as may be in his power to the sufferers by the fires in Michigan and Wisconsin

PESHTEGO-NEWS FROM THE RELIEF COMMITTEE -HORRIBLE SCENES-GREAT SUFFERING.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 14.-A letter has een received here from the committee who went to Peshtego to relieve the citizens. It is dated at "Camp elation, where ence was Pesktego, Oct. 11-8 e'clock

"I am new writer says:

"I am new writer says:

"I am new writing by the light of a piece of pork with a steek threeigh it and steek in the ground. Our tents are rather shably affairs. Still, we are cheerful, and mean to work as long as we can accomplish any good.

"Itsecms that the tornado was fearful, and the pourry was one sea of fire, making the heat intense beyond power of endurance. Three settlements on the stages hash food were entirely consumed. In many cases the mean became deranged and gave up in despuir; and, moner than he roasted alive, deliberately committed suicide with knives and other weapons. Large manders of sufferers are arriving at this point, from the integral, every hour. We are administering to their vasts by inding up their wounds, and giving them to all and sending them to Menominee and Marinette. We care camped on the river where once was the village we Peahlers, but where not a single building has been left standing.

"The water will be drawn from the pond to-morrow, where we expect to find from him to be dead to dead to the river where

Fessieng, but where not a single building has been left and building has been left and building has been left and building has been left been we sepect to find from my to 13 dead bodies, who was expected in attempting to seasog from the fit of the canding to except from the fit of the canding of the canding to except from the fit of the canding the seasog and hurged in attempting to seasog from the fit of the canding the seasog and hurged to feath with a minimal of the season and hard from the cance. It is the season and the fit went to be a fit of the canding the season and hard from the cance. If the fit the season and the fit went to be a fitted with the fitting from this cance. If the fit the season and the fit went to be a fitted with the fitting from the cance. If the fit the season and the fitting from this cance. If the fit the season and the fitting from this cance. If the fit the season and the fitting from the cance. If the fitting is the season and the fitting from the cance. If the fitting is the season and the fitting from the cance. If the fitting is the season and the fitting from the cance. If the fitting is the season that the people is an advance of the fitting is the fitting from the cance. If the fitting is the season that the people were the season and the fitting from the cance of the fitting is the fitting from the fitting from the fitting is the fitting from the fitting

desolate night that followed. That is child heroism the like of which was never recorded." like of which was never recorded."
"830.—Another team has just come in with wounded persons. It has traveled all day through a thickly-settled country, but never saw a single house standing. The driver says that the country is literally covered with dead and dying victims. In one place alone forty dead bodies were found lying together. One man was found who had traveled since Sunday with a little child in his arms, subsisting on potatoes which were found in the fields. We gave the child some wine and brandy which heartfalls reviewed it. The little construct was nearly dead partially revived it. The little creature was nearly dead in its father's arms."

A gentleman who has been to Green Bay from Saginaw

A gentleman who has been to Green Bay from reginaw says, in a description of his voyage:

"The boat was greatly detained on her upward trip on account of high wind and smoke, and the latter was so dense that the boat had to be steered entirely with the compass. The fire on the east side of the Bay extended in an almost unbroken line from the eastern shore of Lake Winneebago to the northern extremity of the Eastern Peninsula, fully 160 miles, burging up in its course fences, barns, houses, and an encless quantity of of the fences, barns, houses, and an encless quantity of of the relegraph poles, and tanburk, the latter of which was piled in immense heaps on the docks. So deep and dismal was the darkness, caused by the immense volume of smoke, that the sun was totally obscured for a distance of 200 miles. This midnight darkness continued for a week. The boat, of course, was delayed, but she left Escanaba for Green Bay on the fatal Sunday night at 12 o'clock, but only made her way 12 miles out when forced to return on account of the stormy sea he neath and the sea of fire overhead. The air was red with burning fragments, carried all the way from Peshtego andfother places along the shore, a distance of nearly 50 miles. The boat laid in Escanaba harbor until 5 o'clock a. m., Monday, when she was again started, the storm having but slightly subsided, but the course was pursued, and Menominee was reached with granture, &c., all being ready to leave if the place took fire. It was here the pussengers learned of the destruction of Peshtego."

THE BLACK RIVER PINERIES. says, in a description of his voyage:

THE BLACK RIVER PINERIES.

THE BLACK RIVER PINERIES.

From The La Crosse Leader.

On Wednesday a prominent La Crosse lumberman stepped into our office and gave us the particulars of the most disastrons conflagration that over occurred in North-Western Wisconsin. Bunday night, Oct. 8, a fire was set in the scrub pines near the mouth of Gunningham Creek, the lower branch of Black River, in Clark County. The dry firs and fines burned like punk, and the fire spread rapidly, taking an easterly course, following up the Cunningham Creek a distance of 10 or 15 miles, destroying the largest and most valuable belt of timber in the Black River Pinery. The sheet of fire was fire miles in width, and swept everything in its course. The scorching, seething, hungry flames rose many feet above the tail, majestic pines, and would have laid that entire district at waste had it not been for the heavy rains of Monday night, which checked its progress. The heavlest loser is Ruel Weston of La Crosse, who owned nearly, if not quite, 4,000 acres of the timber land made comparatively valueless by the fire. Messrs, King of Humbird, and Blakeslee of Neillsville, together, owned about the same number of acres. Good judges estimate the loss of these gentlemen at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

THE RED RIVER SECTION.

Mr. Thomas Linton, one of four survivors Mr. Thomas Linton, one of four survivors from Scoville, Smith & Leyton's mills, ten miles from Red River, came to town on Thursday evening. Mr. Linton is badly burned in his face and on one of his hands and arm. He informed us that at these milts were ten men and two women; that the fire came down upon them on sunday night, when some were in bed; that they all hastened out to fight fire, but uselessly, as the wind was blowing a hurricane. The barn took fire first, and immediately after the mill, with the fire howling all around. Himself and three others ran and wallowed in the mild of a nearly dried-up slough near by, and were thus saved. The others were all burned to death. The four were out all night and the next day, and were finally found by a searching party. finally found by a searching party.

' THE MICHIGAN FIRES. DESTRUCTION IN THE INTERIOR OF HURON

COUNTY. DETROIT, Oct. 19 .- A farmer from the township of Verona has brought some definite intelligence regarding the condition of affairs in the interior of Huron County. Verona is the second township west of Sand Beach, and is well settled. The farmers, who had just begun to raise more produce than was required for their own use, and to live comfortably, will all be beggared. He thinks the loss of life will prove to be very great. In his immediate neighbor hood two or three people were burned to death, while at frequent intervals along the road roasted corpses were to be found. He discovered that, for a short space around on the windward side of the woods, a curre air was to be found in which life was comparatively tolerable; but whoever penetrated the woods themselves was almost sure to be consumed. He expected a confingration, and buried his household goods in advance. Very few, however, did this, and consequently most have nothing left. When he left home illies were huddled together in his log house. Their stock of provision consisted of one barrel of flour and a small amount of such articles of groceries as a small family usually keep on band. His neighbors were depending on him to procure something for them, in order that their lives might be sustained until they can begin to help themselves. Such cattle as had been burned were being eaten up, and those yet alive were being slaughtered. There was nothing left to sustain the population through the Winter, and unless they are succored the country will be descrited. To keep cattle will be next to impossible. Probably not as much hay as could be held in one's hand could be found in the township, while the turnips are burned in the ground. The farmer says he never ate nicer roasted potatoes than those taken out of the ground since the fire. The farmers are generally willing to stay on their land, if they can see a way of sustaining themselves until another crop can be raised, but some are totally discouraged, and offer to sell their homes for whatever they can get. small family usually keep on hand. His neighbors were

# PRAIRIE FIRES IN DAKOTA.

A RACE FOR LIFE. LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 18 .- A party has arrived in this city who traveled for several days through and along the burning district of Dakota and North-Western Minnesota. For some days previous to leaving Cheyenne River, in Dakota, at a point 75 miles west of the crossing of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Red River, a dense smoky atmosphere prevailed, which sach day grew more dense, warning them that immense "prairie fires" were approaching rapidly, and the party deemed it prudent to move eastward as fast as possible. They made immediate preparations, but found that they were in the saddle none too soon. The intense heat and weight of sricke affected them very much, and soon after starting they were forced to ride as rapidly as possible. All through that long day they toiled along, their eyes nearly blinded, with parched throat and cracked lips and intense thirst, till at nightfall they came in sight of Red River, having ridden 75 miles without rest or halt but once. At points along the route the wall of flames would be quite near. Its roar could be heard many miles, and its rapid motion was surprising. The line of fire seemed to be a solid wall of fiame of about 20 or 30 feet in hight, and moved as rapidly as a fleet horse could run. Occasionally a portion of the line would break away in bodies of forty or more

strike the high, dry grass, which would immediately ignite and add its destroying force to the already gigantic conflagration. After resting at Red River the party, reduced to three persons, moved on eastward and southward, passing over a district but lately burned. They could not distinguish an object fifty yards away, great heavy clouds of smoke hanging like a pall through all the distance of 250 miles they traveled before reaching the Mississippi River, and even there the smoke was very oppressive. They deviated somewhat from a usual route traveled, and found at different points the charred remains of three-human beings, noth-ing left but the bodies, and those burned to a crisp. Nothing could be found that would in any way identify

feet square, and be carried with almost electric rapidity

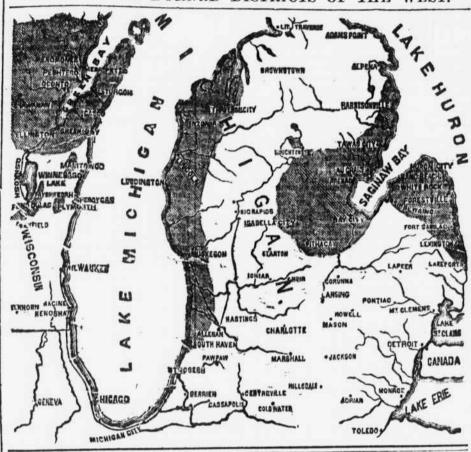
a distance of fifty or a hundred rods ahead, and then

ing left but the bodies, and those ourned to a crisp. Nothing could be found that would in any way identify the burned corpses.

A letter from Yankton reports that the last down coach found the country pretty well burned over to within a mile or two of Yankton, and the fire is still burning in various directions. The ruins of four smoldering houses, were seen, grain and haystacks were blazing on all sides, and burning fences swept across the country in all directions. Another terrible fire raged the same day this side of Yankton, and within a few milles of that city. The fishes swept toward Yankton, and in their course devoured several houses, beside numerons harns, akeds, and stacks of grain. The coach due in Yankton on Wednesday evening had an exciting time of it. It was discovered that the fire was coming, and a race ensued. The driver piled his whip, and away the horses went on a gallop. Nearer and nearer came the tire. The red glare filled the sky; the forked tongue shot out; the terrible hissings of the demon were in the ears of the affrighted passengers. The driver gathered his lines, drew the leaders from the road, the borses gathered, junped, a rail-fence was beneath the wheels of the coach, the coach was on a plece of plowed ground, and the fire went by with a roar like a cataract.

| 4 | the following for the relief of Manistee safer  | HERE: |          |                      |
|---|---|-------|----------|----------------------|
| í |   |       | 50       | 60                   |
|   |   |       | 10       | tie                  |
|   | Hope 10 of W. G. Browning                       |       | 10       | 00                   |
|   | A. L. Kenhedy                                   | eter, | 2 5 2 10 | 25<br>00<br>50<br>00 |
|   | at Patienne S. J (37 of 1 Gec. G. Wheeler B. J. | d.I.  | 10       | oc                   |

# MAP OF THE BURNED DISTRICTS OF THE WEST.



P., Fort Lee; bor and bundle of clothing, B. Hall; barrel of clothing or williamshurgh; bundle of clothing, Tompkins-place, Brooklyn; bundle of clothing, Waiter Chester; I bundle of clothing, Mrs. J. E.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MICHIGAN SUFFERERS.

| collowing to Gov. Baldwin for distributio   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Weston & Gray         \$100   James Jarrett.           Wm. Wall's Sons         100   Pabber & Chaus           B, Johnson & Sons         100   Eabber & Chaus           Roward Ferruson         100   Cash | 650<br>6eey         |
| Maller, Odell & Co 50 Kattenborn, Hopke O. & Co 50 Remitted pre   | #R85<br>evious2,275 |
| Moller & Martens 50   |                     |

The Americus Coterie of this city forwarded, yester-day, \$50 to Senator Ferry, at Grand Haven, Mich., to aid the sufferers by the recent fires.

THE DEATH-ROLL STILL INCOMPLETE. THE BANKS IN FULL OPERATION-LIBERALITY OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON MERCHANTS— WATER AND GAS TO BE RESTORED IN A DAY

ISY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The papers are still making up lists of the dead and missing, but so far it is little better than guess-work. Immense placards cover the main fronts of the Post-Office and Telegraph-Office, with long lists of names the bearers of which it is impossible to find, and the papers toein with notices of lost and absent

As was anticipated, the banks stood the test of reoper ing bravely, and, still better, instead of calling for de posits, new accounts were opened and very little drawn out by their customers. This inspires the greatest confice, and the result is evident in every pulse of the newly-growing trade.

ewspapers here publicly acknowledge the help derived from the conduct of the New-York banks in onnection with the money institutions of this city. When the prospect seemed gloomy the bankers here rereived assurances from their New-York brethren that time and aid were at their service, and this as much as anything else has sustained the vigor and revived the spirit and energy of Chicago capitalists. New-York and Boston houses, it is known, have instructed their corre spondents here to sell to the Chicago merchants all the goods they want, opening new accounts, and letting the old ones take care of themselves. The Board of Trade is in regular working order, disposing of contracts mainly. The receipts and shipments of grain are enormous again, and there seems no break in the old-time trade of the city. The action of the Legislature, promptly appropriating the canal lien to the use of the city, assures an early restoration of the city buildings, which are now more needed than anyhowever, are to be restored within a day or two. All the daily papers now appear as usual, together with several of the religious weeklies. Never was a busier city seen, and never a more cheerful, hopeful people.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 .- The Times made its re appearance this morning in a sheet neatly printed. The cader deprecates the attempt of interested persons to take business below Twelfth-st., in the South Division and says there can be no question about a return to business in the burned district. In the mean time, the convenience of the majority of the inhabitants should be

The Lower House of the General Assembly, at Springfield, yesterday, passed a bill to refund to the City of Chicago the amount paid by her for deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, about \$3,000,000, and providing that the sum be expended in rebuilding bridges and pub-

lic edifices. Every day brings fresh occasion for encouragement. The city is orderly and relief for the poor comes in abundantly. A much more healthful feeling prevails than the most sanguine could have anticipated. The reports from all the banks are substantially the same as yesterday. Very little money has been called for, while the deposits have been quite large. The insurance companies that are solvent are paying their losses without requiring policy holders to go through the usual formalities of adustment, &c. The American Central Company of St. Louis commenced paying to-day. The Executive Board of the Republic Insurance Company of this city, at a meeting to-day, resolved to wind up. Their losses aggregate \$5,000,000 and their cash assets \$000,000. The company will pay 25 per cent on demand. A contribution to the Relief Fund of \$21,000 was received from Memphis, to-day. The Times this morning figures the total loss by the fire at \$150,000,000. The business of the Board of Trude has been fairly resumed. The receipts and shipments of grain are very heavy. A survey of The Tribune building was made to-day by architects who report the walls and most of the floors are good, and that the ing can be repaired for \$50,000. The original cost was

CONDITION OF THE NEW-YORK BANKS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- The following is an abstract of the report made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in

| d inst.: RESOT                         |                                     |             |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|
|  | Smeets                              | \$9,875,759 |
| Loans and dis-<br>counts\$198,865,964  | Legal tenders<br>Cl'ring-House cer- | 32,044,183  |
| U. B. bonds 48,000,500                 | tificates                           | 17,150,000  |
|  | Three per cents                     | 1,245,000   |
| Exchanges for                          |                                     | . Herman    |
| Clearing-House. 74,894,405             |                                     |             |
|  | Deposits                            | 190.785.649 |
| Capital \$73,235,000                   | Deposits                            | 422,345,958 |
| Profits 25,857,298                     | Aggregates                          |             |
| Bank notes out-<br>standing 30,859,455 | A                                   |             |

ANOTHER MORMON ELDER ARRAIGNED FOR

izing an Appellate Court to review decisions of Diocesan Courts, and were made a special order for Friday.

The order the day—the consideration of Canon 20, title 1., entitled, "Of the Use of the Book of Common Prayer," as amended and reported for adoption by the Committee on Canons—was taken up. A discussion of several hours ensued, and a number of amendments were offered, all of which were rejected, and the Canon adopted as reported by the Committee, the vote being by dioceses: Clerical—Yeas, 30, Nays, 6; not voting, 4. This Canon, as amended and adopted, was sent in full in dispatches on Saturday last, 14th. Adjourned.

### FOREIGN NEWS. FRANCE.

STIPULATIONS OF THE NEW TREATT-NAPOLE-ONIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN CORSICA.

Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1871. The new Treaty with Germany has been signed and dispatched to Berlin. By the terms of the Treaty the six departments to be evacuated by the Germans are declared neutral territory in a military point of view until the stipulated payments of the indemnity are com-pleted. During that time these departments are not to til the stipulated payments of the inbe occupied by French troops, and should France not fulfinancial obligations they may be reoccupied by the Germans. The departments it is expected will be evacuated by the 27th of December.

There have been several unimportant demonstrations

in Corsica by partisans of the late Emperor. M. Ferry, Commissary Extraordinary, has arrived at Ajaccio. There s no uneasiness there, and no trouble is apprehended.

HOLLAND. POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE GOV-

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1871. Advices frem the Hague report serious dissatisfaction against the Government, which has broken out in riotous proceedings on the part of the people. Last night a mob assembled in front of the residence of the Minister of the Colonies, and stoned the house, breaking windows, and doing other slight damage. Troops have been quartered in the city for the purpose of suppressing any further disturbances.

## GERMANY. LABOR RIOTS AT MAYENCE.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Oct 18, 1871. The labor troubles in Mayence resulted in a riot to day. The troops were called out, when the mob dispersed, and quiet was restored.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC - THE DUBLIN POLICE IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1871. A dispatch from Liverpool states that the steamer Baitic of the White Star line was aground, yes-terday, on the Jordan Flats, but was got off without

Prosecutions against policemen of Dublin, for exceeding their authority, continue to be pressed,

MANIFESTO FROM THE SAGASTA FACTION. Madrid, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1811.

The manifesto recently issued by the followers of Senor Sagasta has called forth a counter leclaration by the adherents of Senor Zorrilla, in which they advocate the maintenance of order and strict en forcement of law, the consolidation of the power of the nation, and the support of the Savoy dynasty. This manifesto is signed by 141 Progressists of various de-grees of prominence in Spanish politics.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY. The steamship Alps, which left Rio Janeiro Sept. 27, reports that, two hours before sailing from that port, the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the Brazils passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority.

MEXICO.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. DIAZ - MAGDALENA BAY CLOSED.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10 .- The pronunciamento attempted here on the 1st inst. was promptly sup-pressed. Porfirio Diaz is reported to be on the road between Puebla and Vera Crus at the head of 2,000 men. The national forces at Orizaba will march against him. The Mexican Government has issued a decree annulling the decree of the 24th of February last, by which part of Magdalena Bay, in Lower Californis, was declared a port of entry, and said port will be closed from and after the 31st of December next.

THE FENIAN BAID.

RELEASE OF O'NEILL AND CARLET-RIEL TEN-DERS HIS SERVICES TO HELP DRIVE OUT THE INVADERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 .- A letter from St. Paul eports that gentlemen have arrived in that city direct from Manitoba and Fort Garry, bringing interesting information in regard to the condition of affairs in Manitoba and at Pembina. The U. S. Commissioner before whom the General and his captured followers were brought considered himself bound to discharge them, because the offense was committed on Canadian soil, and was, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. The officers and leading spirits of the expedition were therefore released; the ten Fenian soldiers were to be examined on Thursday of last week. It was conceded that an acquittal would result in each case. Some of the men attached to the expedition had found employment at Pembina, and will probably remain there during the Winter. Gen. O'Neill was on his way to St. Paul.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAIL-

FORMAL OPENING YESTERDAY—PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 18 .- At an early hour this norning every avenue leading to the city was filled with rehicles of every description loaded to their utmost capacity with living freight, bent upon the double errand seeing the President and the distinguished gentlemen of the United States and Dominion of Canada who acled him, and to witness the demonstrations spon the completion of the great railroad enterprise which unites the extreme eastern and western shores of

The holiday decorations of the city were greatly ang ented to-day, so that from one end of the city to the other the flags of the two nations, triumphal arches, bunting, and streamers are arranged in the most lavish profusion. Promptly at 10 o'clock a procession was ermed in three divisions, as follows:

Gefrey W. Hammath
Trave pignion.

Ada. Marshal, tien. Charles W. Roberta.

Jameson Guarda, Capt. Daulel White.
Anburs Light Infantry, Capt. A. C. Pray.
Belfast City Guarde, Capt. Daulel
Lyns Brass Band.

Capitol Guarda, Augusta—Capt. J. T. Woodward.
Cresby Guarda, Hampdon—Capt. J. G. Plagg.
Hersy Light Infantry—Capt. G. P. Hagg.
Hersy Light Infantry—Capt. G. J. Beal.
Rowbegas Light Infantry—Capt. G. J. Beal.
Rowbegas Light Infantry—Capt. G. J. Beal.
Portland Light Infantry—Capt. G. J. Beal.
Portland Light Infantry—Capt. G. M. Folioun.
Portland Light Infantry—Capt. G. M. Parker.
President of the United States.
Portland Light Infantry—Capt. G. W. Parker.
President of the United States.
Gerarno-Caeral of the Demission of Canada.
Mayor of the City of Bangor.
President of Storopean and North American Railway.
Other distinguished guesta.
SECOND DIVISION.
Marshal, Major Thomas Hersey.
Thomaston Band.
Chief Englacer Bangor Fire Department.
Assistant Engineers.
Rucele Regineer Gompany, No. 3, Bangor.
Ricamer Union, No. 1, Bangor.
Ricamer Union, No. 2, Bangor.
Ricamer Velory, No. 4, Bangor.
Champton Hook and Laider Company, No. 2, Bangor.
Ricamer Liberty, No. 4, Bangor.
Champton Hook and Laider Company, No. 3, Berter.
Hagie Engine Company, No. 3, Brever.
Menter Ragine Company, No. 3, Brever.
Menter Ragine Company, No. 3, Brever.
Menter Ragine Company, No. 3, Devicer.
Hagie Rogine Company, No. 3, Devicer.
Hagie Rogine Company, No. 3, Oktown.
Excellor Ragine Company, No. 3, Oktown.
Recelor Ragine Company, No. 1, Oktown.
Recelor Ragine Company, No. 3, Oktown.
Recelor Ragine Company, No. 1, Oktown.
Rockaport Band.
Lumbermen in nniform, from humber mills at Owdown.
200 from James Waller's mills at Basin Mills.
100 from James A Johnsoon's mills at Deva Westa.
150 from Sater. Tracker & Co.'s mills at Basin P.
150 from Sater. Tracker & Co.'s mills at Basin P.
150 from Sater. Tracker & Co.'s mills at Cort.
The proc

The procession started from the Bangor House shortly after 19 o'clock, marching through Main, State, French, and Somerset-sts. to the Broadway Hall, where the children of the public schools were assembled, and when the President arrived opposite their stand the procession was brought to a stand, and the scholars sang Keller's American Hymn, altered and adapted to the occasion by American Hymn, altered and adapted of the Occasion, C. P. Roberts, Superintendent of Public Schools. A young lady then presented a bouquet to the President, after which the procession moved on through the principal streets to the Bangor House, where it dispersed. Along the whole route of the procession was one continued ova-tion, cheer upon cheer going up from the assembled ands as the cortege passed. The procession presented a fine appearance.

At 1 o'clock the President and party, with Gov.-General Lisgar of the New Dominion, and Lieut.-Governor Wilmot of New-Brunswick, and suites, were taken to Norombega Hall, where the city had provided a colla tion, to which all the distinguished visitors from abroad, with citizens of this city, to the number of 700 in all, had been invited. The hall was elegantly trimmed with bunting and flags of all nations. A table was set on the dais for the distinguished guests, and the feast was served while a band played national airs. After the collation was over, Mayor Dale welcomed the guests and proposed the health of the President, which was received with three times three. President Grant congratulated the assembly upon the completion of the which so much interests Bangor in particular and the nation at large. He hoped that it would prove all that was expected of it, and result in the building up of brotherly feeling between the two peoples of the same

blood, and that they would be united by ties of the most cordial friendship. three old-fashioned cheers, which were given with enthusiasm. Lord Lisgar hoped they would believe that he was exceedingly go fied to be received as the ceive his most cordial acknowledgment. He congratulated them upon the success of their enterprise which is to unite two countries, and he had been richly rewarded for accepting the invitations by the sight of the beautiful country through which he had passed, and the cordial welcome he had received. He had often heard that bitterness existed in this country toward Great Britain, and especially in New-England-[Cries of "No! no!"]-but from what he had witnessed during the past few days he thought the statement should be received with qualifications. There ought to be a union of hearts, and when he saw the Union Jack floating side by side with the starry flag he felt that the bitteriness was not wholly unreconcilable He alluded to the Treaty of Washington [chaers], hoping that old autmosities were forever buried out of The Treaty had been severely criticand, but for England he would say that there was not statesman in the land but would be proud to have his name enrolled upon it. The honor of com pleting this Treaty had in this country fallen upon President Grant [cheers], and so long as reason says peace has triumphs as well as war, this will be mentioned to his honor. And equal honor rests upon Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues for this as well as their treatment of Ireland. At the close of his speech three cheers were

given for the Queen of England.

Gov. Perham, in an excellent speech, welcomed to Maine the guests from other States and the British Provinces on an occasion which not only celebrated the union of the two countries, but a change of the great highway of the nations. He spoke of the State, and promised to show them water-power unequaled, 3,000 miles of seacoast, harbors sufficient to shelter the navies of all nations, and, back here no miles, more good farming land than could be found elsewhere this side of the prairies.

Sentice Hardie, the given for the Queen of England.

ling land than could be found elsewhere this side of the prairies.

Senator Hamlin then proposed the health of Lieut. Gov. Wilmot of New-Brunswick, who was received with cheers. He spoke of the inspiration of the occasion, and the noble welcome that had been extended. Twenty-one years ago he had, in Portland, proclaimed the bonds of marriage between Maine and New-Brunswick, and not a voice was raised against it. Twenty-one years was a long courtship and there had been a deal of pouting on both sides. [Laughter.] On that occasion he had said, "Perish the hand that should ever be lifted to destroy the Union. (Cheers.] That hand had been lifted, and it had been struck down [cheers]; and when he looked at the old flag, its stars shone brighter. He could see no stain now, and with England's health his own, both scemed to say, "Slaye, touch our folds and you are forever free." [Cheers.]

say, "Slave, touch our roms and you are reversed in its closers of the said the Navy in an eloquent speech, in which he said the Navy illustrated in its daily history how peace has her victories no less than war, for the power and glory of its name, which seemed to culminate at New-Orleans, Mobile, and Port Fisher, was seen to blaze as surely in that Asiatic night, when williams would not leave his sinking ship, or on the Jone Island of the Pacifile, when Talbott died rather than leave his shipsyrecked comrades. The Governor-General had said that the common section of the two constries had established a principle, which would make war impossible. Every day was bringing nations nearer together, by bringing all men nearer the standard of justice and right. Every year the world's progress brought us nearer to those gates of misgled pearls and gold, which were waiting to swing upon silent hinges into the millional age of freedom, instice, and peace. [Enthusiastic cheers]. These two nations united cau stand against a world in arms. Dr. Tupper, President of the Privy Council of the Demonion, then made an earnest speech, after which a message of congratulation was received from the Board of Trade, St. John, and responded to with cheers.

After the exercises were over, the President was driven to Center Park, where the assembled multitude had an opportunity to see him, after which he was taken to his rooms at the Bangor linese. During the exercises at the hall, the crowds of people in the city divided their attention between a regatts on the river and a contest between fire-engines. At 4:30 the military were reviewed in Davenport-square by Gov. Perham and staff. In the evening there was a general fillumination throughout the city, which was a most brilliant display. A private party to the President, given by Major D.le, would up the festivities of she day, which all agree lary Robeson responded for the Navy in an clo-

THE ESCAPE OF THE HORTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHE ARRIVED AT GLOUCESTER LAST EVENING -ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Bosron, Oct. 18 .- Schooner E. A. Horton arrived at Gloucester this evening, and a grand reception

was given to her crew by the citisens of the town. PREPARATIONS FOR HER RECEPTION-FULL PARA TICULARS OF THE CUTTING OUT.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 18 .- Great excited nent has prevailed here for the past two days. The sum of \$700 was subscribed here by the citizens for the purpose of giving each of the six brave men composing the crew of the Horton \$100, upon their safe arrival in ports In addition to this, a large sum was subscribed to give a fitting ovation all day, and the Gloucester Cornet Band was stationed at Easton, where there was also a couple of pieces of artillery. The programme was that when the vessel was signaled from the lower light, the canon was to proclaim it to the inhabitants, when the bells vere to peal forth the glad news; and if in the night the dwellings were to be illuminated. According to the

programme, old Gloucester is to witness such a season of rejoicing and congratulation as it seldom falls to the lot of any community to witness. The story of the escape of the little schooner from British durance is an exciting one. It will be remembered that the Edward A. Horton, a fishing schooner of 104 tuns, owned by Messrs. W. McKenzie and Harvey Knowl ton of this town, was seized during the latter part of last September by the English revenue cutter Sweepstekes, while on a cruise off Pictou, N. S., on the alleged charge that she had violated the fishery law. The vessel was taken into Guysborough, N. S., dismantled of her salis, and, to use a nautical expression, hauled up. The cap tain and crew remained in Guysborough for a few weeks thinking that the court would soon investigate the case when they hoped to be able to prove that no violation of the treaty had been committed by them, and thus to be enabled to return home with their "catch," consist ing of 250 barrels of mackerel. Eut this anticipation was not realized, so the crow returned home in another vessel. Thus the matter lingered along. The owners wrote to the offices of the Admiralty Court several times, but no decisive anewer in the case was received. The firm of McKenzie & Knowlton had previously suffered from the seizure by the Dominion authorities of their vessels, one of which, the A. D. Wonson, valued at \$10,000, being seized toward

the close of 1870, on the same trifling pretext, and kept several months, until a decision was rendered by the Court, from which the firm appealed, and, to release the vessel, gave bonds in \$3,000 to prosecute the appeal. The next time their property was seized was in the case of the Horton, and this case appearing to take about the same course as the previous one, it was determined to try a practical illustration of Butler's theory in the cases The plan was conceived in that nursery of American sea men, and the master-mind to execute it was found in the person of a gentleman whose name, for chylpublication. ous reasons, is withheld from publication.
This person alluded to suddenly took a trip
to Guysborough, where the vessel lay, and soon appeared among the "gashers," as an agent for a newly-discovered Vermont gold mine, having specimens of the precious quarts to exhibit, and soliciting buyers in his stock. Times were dull in the Dominion about that period, and when our agent expatiated in glowing terms upon the prospect of the new stock company, the liberal inducements to buyers, the chances to accumulate a rapid competence, etc., he naturally drew around him medley of the genus komo of Guysberough; and being a good judge of human nature, was soon enabled to pick from the number men to whom he could breach the ostensible object in view, which was to assist him in cutting the vessel out of the British clutches. Having [gained a sufficient number of the natives, his force was soon augmented by a de-tail from another fishing vessel which was cruising about that vicinity, and which has since arrived with her cargo at this port. This part of the plan being matured, it was necessary to get the assistance of some person acready to lend his aid; but, unfortunately for him, the day before the one set for the consummation of the plan, he had his leg broken, and it was feared that the attempt would fail; but the old pilot was loth to part with so good a chance to make \$100, and he called his son Jim into requisition, saying, "Yere, Cap'n Jim will do the job as well as the old 'un." So Jim was engaged o perform the old man's part of the programme. All the arrangements for executing the bold plot were thus far parfected, and the time set for the undertaking was it o'clock on Sunday night on the 5th inst. At length the night arrived, and under cover of an almost Egyptian darkin sa the men engaged by the gold mine agent, with those vol unteers from the American fishing schooner, assembled on the wharf, and in a few minutes afterward were in the Government building where were the salls, running-Senator Hamilin then proposed the health of the rigging, charts, compasses, and all belonging to the Governor-General of Canada, and that it be received with Horton. The guards had gone home, one of them being heard to say, "Oh! 'taint no suse hanging round yere; them yere Yanks would no more thank of coming round for this smack to-night representative of Canada. He begged that they would re- than they would of going without their Sunday morning baked beans." But after getting the sails on board is was discovered that they were not the right ones, but those belonging to the Nickerson, another schoones which is held for the same cause as the Horton was. Although the mistake occasioned considerable delay it was rectified, and by 112 o'clock mainsail, torosail, and jib were bent, and an effort made to get underweigh, Again the fates seemed against the expedition, for it was now ascertained that the tide had ebled and the Herron was stuck in the mud. The little party were not heartened at even this failure, and with true Yunkes grit the anchor was tenderly transferred from the bow to the long-boat and shortly afterward buried in the deep water, when, with a long pull, and a strong pull, the Horton glided into deep water, and the efforts of the brave fellows were so far crowned with success. but was now made, and by daylight the berth at to borough, which the little versel had so long occupied was vacant, while the late occupant was, flying out of the harbor. Mr. McKenzie states that immediately the

Horton shaped her course for the northerly odge, the Gulf, then across George's Banks through the senth channel up home. When the gold-mine agent had so successfully earned out his plans, and seen the vessel safely out of the La bor, he resumed his avocation as master of a find-class vessel, and soon was homeward bound. When ke was within 48 hours' sail of Rockport Light, he was everhauled by an English gunboat, which ordered him to lay to until an officer could board his schooner. Of course the request had to be complied with, and soon one of her Majesty's naval officers was on board of the Yankee schooner, when the following conversation took

Officer-I say, Captain, where is all your crew! You cent to have had good luck, and here are only three men seem to have had good liver, and nore are to be beside youself.

Captain—Well, Sir, I had ten mon, but I hired them at Whitchoad, and paid them off when I had time hed my

at whichese, and did, did you! Well, you are pretty of the pretty description. Captain—Anything more, slr! Officer—I have no further instructions. You may be appreciate the pretty officer—I have no further instructions.

It will be remembered that three of the men be longing to the gold agent's vessel were transferred to the Horton, and that accounted for the deficiency in the other vessel. The number of fishing vessels seized within one year has been five. These are the Samuel Gilbert, A. D. Wonson, Horton, and Franklin S. Schenke, the aggregate value of which, including carro, is about \$100,000. Three of these vessels have been expedemned and sold by order of the Admirahy Court During the past season the schooner Oils D. Dann, while fishing within the prescribed limits, was fired into by a revenue outtor and her fore rigging badly damaged. The general scutiment among will classes of the citizens of Gloucester, and, in fact, among all the residents of the Eastern Shore, is that something must soon be done by our Government to prevent these outrages by the Dominion cruisers upon our fishern...... It is now the intention of the dishermen to assist any of their brethren who may be molested in the future. They say that the Horton is only a beginning of a series .

The latest news in regard to the Dominion eraiser is The latest news in regard to the Dominion cruiser is brought by the revenue enter Hamilio. Bee reports that she spoke a fisherman, who had been spoken by a given boat on Threadey at 3 a.m., and asked if he had seen no Horton. He described the gunbout as a long, low steader of about 1,000 table. There is but very little docut thus, of about 1,000 table. There is but very little docut thus, this was the steamer from the Boston Navy-Yakd, and that her size was exaggerated. The Hamilio also reports speaking another fisherman, who saw a bark-regard steamer on Monday night, lying eight niles annihouse of Eastern Point. Collector kassell things that the region is trustworthy, and gives more cred-nee to the matter. The Hamilio has coated, and is again ready to start at a montal's nutlee.

